ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
ON THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER
SOUTH FORT HOOD – 2002
(254) 287-4003

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered to South & West Fort Hood. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o dudas sobre este reporte y deseas obtener informacion en español, favor de llamar al telefono 254-287-8713.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from a surface water source, Lake Belton. Fort Hood purchases treated drinking water for South & West Fort Hood and BLORA from Bell County Water Control & Improvement District No. 1 (WCID #1). The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities.

Special Notice For the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, People With HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the state of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns and are not required to be reported in this document, however, secondary constituents may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

IMPORTANT TERMS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of turbidity or suspended particulate matter in water

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)

Level Found - laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance.

Range - the range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant.

ND – Not detected.

Results of Detected Contaminants
2002 REPORTING PERIOD

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Constituent	**Highest Level Found**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Source of Constituent**
Arsenic (ppb)	2	ND – 2.0	50	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	0.0507	0.0500 - 0.0507	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.925	0.497 – 0.925	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	0.307	0.302 - 0.307	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks; Natural erosion

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Constituent	**Highest Average Found**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Source of Constituent**
Atrazine (ppb)	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Constituent	**Average of Sampling Points**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Source of Constituent**
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	20.66	ND – 36.20	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalometh-anes (ppb)	19.83	10.80 – 24.90	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

RESULTS OF LEAD & COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS				
Constituent	**The 90th Percentile**	**# of Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**Action Level**	**Source of Constituent**
Lead (ppb)	1.60	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.075	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion; Leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead and copper in drinking water than the general population. Fort Hood met the initial federal requirements for lead and copper concentrations in our distribution system. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, let the water run for 30 – 60 seconds when the water has been standing in the pipes for more than 6 hours and use only cold water for cooking, drinking, and making baby formula. Additional information is available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average of Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
Chloroform (ppb)	11.43	11.43 – 11.43	Helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and if they need to be regulated.
Bromodichloro -methane (ppb)	9.62	9.62 - 9.62	Helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and if they need to be regulated.
Dibromochloro -methane (ppb)	4.25	4.25 – 4.25	Helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and if they need to be regulated.

TURBIDITY

Constituent	Highest Level Found	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	Turbidity Limits	Source of Constituent
Turbidity (NTU)	0.60	98.40%	0.3	Soil Runoff

Note: Turbidity has no health effects. However, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and headaches.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Source of Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	Naturally present in the environment
* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples. (Fecal coliform bacteria were not detected)			

Coliforms

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms, they are indicators of microbial contamination because they are easily detected and may be associated with other microbes capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.
Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The preceding table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples tested by your water supplier last year.

Public Involvement

The Fort Hood point of contact for questions regarding this CCR is Margaret Brewster at 254-287-4003. To participate in WCID #1 meetings, please call the District office at 254-526-6343. The Fort Hood Directorate of Public Works Web site is http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil.

Water Conservation Tips

Don't over water your lawn. Only water every three to five days in the summer and 10 to 14 days in the winter.

To prevent water loss from evaporation, don't water your lawn during the hottest part of the day or when it is windy.

Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when they are fully loaded.

Defrost frozen food in the refrigerator or in the microwave instead of running water over it.

When washing dishes by hand, use two basins - one for washing and one for rinsing rather than let the water run.

Use a broom, rather than a hose, to clean sidewalks and driveways.

If you have a swimming pool, get a cover. You'll cut the loss of water by evaporation by 90 percent.

Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets. Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day.

Water Use Statistics

Americans drink more than 1 billion glasses of tap water per day.

On average, 50 to 70 percent of home water is used outdoors for watering lawns and gardens.

If all U.S. households installed water-saving features, water use would decrease by 30 percent, saving an estimated 5.4 billion gallons per day. This would result in dollar-volume savings of $11.3 million per day or more than $4 billion per year.

Water-conserving fixtures installed in U.S. households in 1998 alone save 44 million gallons of water every day, resulting in total dollar-value savings of more than $33.6 million per year.

Average household water use annually: 127,400 gallons.

Average daily household water use: 350 gallons.

Approximately 339,000 million gallons per day (mgd) of freshwater (about one quarter of the national renewable supply) was withdrawn during 1990 for use by the nation's homes, farms, and industries, and about 220 billion gallons per day was returned to streams after use. The withdrawals during 1990 were about 7 percent less than during 1980, the maximum year reported, and about the same as during 1985. Some reasons for the decline are because of active conservation programs, new technologies requiring less water, higher costs to obtain water, and the enhanced awareness by the general public to water resources. (USGS)